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NO. 11.

POETRY.

TOO OFT IN PURE RELIGION'S NAME.

BY THOMAS H. BAYLEY, ESQ.

Too oft in pure Religion's name
Hath human blood been spilt;
And pride hath claimed a Patriot's fame,
To crown the deed of guilt!
Oft! look not on the field of blood—
Religion is not there;
Her battle-field is solitude—
Her only watch-word, Prayer!
The sable cowl Ambition wears
To hide his laurel wreath;
The spotless sword that Virtue bears,
Will slumber in its sheath;
The truly brave fight not for fame,
Though fearless they go forth;
They war not in Religion's name—
They pray for peace on earth!
By them that fear is never felt
Which weakly clings to life,
If shines by which their Father's knot,
Be periled in the strife;
Not theirs the heart that spiritless
From threatened wrong withdraws;
Not theirs the vaulted hollow
That veils an earthly cause.

DIFFERENCE AND AGREEMENT. OR, SUNDAY MORNING.

It was Sunday morning. All the bells were ringing for church, and the streets were filled with people moving in all directions.

Here, numbers of well dressed persons, and a long train of charity children, were thronging in at the wide doors of a large handsome church.— There, a smaller number, almost equally gay in dress, were entering an elegant meeting house. Up one alley, a Roman Catholic congregation was returning into their retired chapel, every one crossing himself with a finger dipt in holy water as he went in. The opposite side of the street was covered with a train of Quakers, distinguished by their plain and neat attire, and sedate aspect, who walked without ceremony into a room as plain as themselves, and took their seats, the men on one side, and the women on the other, in silence. A spacious building was filled with an overflowing crowd of Methodist, most of them plainly habited, but decent in demeanor; while a small society of Baptists in the neighborhood quietly occupied their humble place of assembly.

Presently the different services began. The churches resounded, with the solemn organ, and with the indistinct murmurs of a large body of people following the minister in responsive prayers. From the meetings were heard the slow psalm and the single voice of the leader of their devotions. The Roman Catholic chapel was enlivened by strains of music, the tinkling of a small bell, and a perpetual change of service and ceremonial. A profound silence and unvarying look and posture announced the self-recollection and mental devotion of the Quakers.

Mr. Ambrose led his son Edwin round all these different assemblies as a spectator. Edwin viewed every thing with great attention, and was often impatient to inquire of his father the meaning of what he saw; but Mr. Ambrose would not suffer him to disturb any of the congregations even by a whisper. When they had gone through the whole, Edwin found a great number of questions to put to his father, who explained every thing to him in the best manner he could.— At length, says Edwin—but why cannot all these people agree to go to the same place, and worship God in the same way?

And why should they agree? replied his father. Do you not see that people differ in a hundred other things? do they all dress alike, and keep the same hours and use the same diversions?

Ay—but those are things in which they have a right to do as they please.

And they have a right, too, to worship God as they please. It is their own business, and concerns none but themselves.

But has not God ordered particular ways of worshipping him?

He has directed the mind and spirit with which he is to be worshiped, but not the particular form and manner.— That is left for every one to choose, according as suits his temper and opinion. All these people like their own way best and why should they leave it for the choice of another? Religion is one of the things in which mankind were made to differ.

The several congregations now began to be dismissed, and the street was again overspread with persons of all the different sects, going promiscuously to their respective homes. It chanced that a poor man fell down in the street in a fit of apoplexy, and lay for dead. His wife and children stood around him, crying and lamenting in the bitterest distress. The beholders immediately flocked around, and with looks and expressions of the warmest compassion gave

their help. A Churchman raised the man from the ground, by lifting him under his arms, while a Presbyterian held his head and wiped his face with his handkerchief. A Roman Catholic lady took out her smelling bottle, and assiduously applied it to his nose. A Methodist ran for a Doctor. A Quaker supported and comforted the woman, and a Baptist took care of the children.

Edwin and his father were among the spectators. Here, said Mr. Ambrose, is a thing in which mankind were made to agree.

THE CAPE OF THE WINDS.

The fortress of Mankoop, in the Crimea, is of a very extraordinary magnitude, and may be described as being literally stationed on the clouds. It covers the summit of a semi-circular insulated mountain, which from its frightful aspect, its altitude, and craggy perpendicular sides, independently of every other consideration than as a surprising work of nature, fills the mind with wonder on entering the defile. In this singular situation, where there are not any visible means of ascent towards the height, and still less of conveying the necessary materials for the completion of so astonishing a work, the Genoese constructed this citadel, perhaps without a parallel in Europe, the result of their wealth, address, and enterprise. Being at a remote distance from the coast, it is natural to conjecture that it was employed to curb the hostile spirit of the natives towards the maritime colonial possessions. The latest possessors of this fortress were the Jews, in the cemetery of whose colony, the traveller meets with ruined tombs of marble and stone, lying beneath the trees he has to pass in his ascent.

The whole of the passage up the mountain is steep and difficult; nor is it rendered more practicable by the amazing labors of its original possessors—whose dilapidated works occur almost at every step. On reaching the summit caverns and gloomy galleries, perforated in the rock, present on every side their dark mouths. On the most elevated part of this extraordinary eminence, is a beautiful plain, covered with fine turf; it is partly fenced in by the mouldering wall of the fortress, but otherwise open to the surrounding precipices. From this spot, the adjacent mountains valleys hills, woods, and villages, may be discerned. "While," observes the traveller, by whom these details are supplied, "with dismay and caution we crept on our hands and knees to look over the brink of these fearful heights, a half clad Tartar, wild as the winds of the north, mounted without a saddle, and without any other bridle, except the twisted stem of a wild vine, on a colt equally unsubdued, galloped to the very edge of the precipice, where, as his horse stood prancing on the borders of eternity, he amused himself with pointing out to us the different places in the vast district which the eye commanded. We entered one of the excavated chambers,—a small square apartment; which led to another on our right hand: and, on our left, a narrow passage conducted us to an open balcony, with a parapet in front, formed of the rock; on the very face of one of the principal precipices,—whence the depth below might be contemplated with less danger. The vultures which hovered over the valleys, did not appear larger than swallows; and the tops of the hills, covered with tufted woods, with the villages scattered amid the rocks and defiles, appeared at so intimidating a depth, that the blood chilled at the view. At length, being conducted to the north-eastern point of the crescent, that being the shape of the summit on which the fortress of Mankoop was built, and descending a few stone steps, neatly hewn out in the rock we entered by a square door the cavern, called by the Tartars THE CAPE OF THE WINDS. It has been chiseled, like the rest, out of the solid stone; but is open on four sides. From the amazing prospect here commanded of all the surrounding country, it probably served as a post of military observation. The apertures, or windows—are large arched chasms in the rock; through these, a most extensive range of scenery over the distant mountains and rolling clouds forms a sublime spectacle. There is nothing in any part of Europe to surpass the tremendous grandeur of the place.— Beneath the cavern, is another chamber leading to the several cells on its different sides; these have all been cut out of the same rock."

The party, in descending, pursued a different route; which if they had taken in their ascent, would, our traveller observes, have afforded them a view of the sublimest scenery imaginable. They now passed beneath an old arched gateway of the citadel, once its principal entrance. The road flanks the northern side of the mountain; and the fall into the valley is so bold and profound, that a single false step would precipitate both

horse and rider. By alighting, the danger is avoided: and the terror of the descent compensated by the noblest scenery the eye ever beheld. It was dark before they reached the bottom; and they had some difficulty to regain the principal road which leads through the defile, owing principally to the trees which project over all the lanes in the vicinity of Tartar villages, and so effectually obstruct the passage of persons on horseback, that they were in continual danger of being thrown. The defile itself is not without danger in certain seasons of the year, immense masses of lime-stones detaching themselves from the rocks above, and carrying all before them in their descent. Several of these masses detached from the northern precipices—had crossed the river at the bottom, and by the prodigious velocity acquired in their descent, had actually rolled nearly half way up the opposite side.

Cabinet of Curiosities.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE OURANG OUTANG.

Two animals of this species have recently been imported into this country; one said to have been found in Borneo, and the other near the Gambia. They are to be publicly exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, where we were yesterday present at a private inspection of them. These creatures are of the order primates of the genus simia, and of the ape species. They are not, however, of the same family; one being like that species of the ape which is called satyrus, and the other like the species which is, we think, called the chimpansi. They are both small and young; indeed, it has rarely happened that specimens which have attained their full growth have been taken alive. One of those now to be exhibited is a male, and the other of the softer, and it may literally be added fairer sex; for she is of a dun or tawny color, while her companion is nearly black. Neither of them appear to be above three feet high, taken at the fullest extension; but they contract their hind legs, and stoop their shoulders so much in sitting, that they seldom present a height of more than half that dimension. The female is but scantily covered with hair, except about the head and arms. She has a hideous face, an enormous lower jaw, and extremely small nose, hollow eyes, and receding forehead; the expression of her visage is melancholy; her arms are long and thin, her belly protuberant; her nether limbs look weak. She seems to suffer from the change of climate and removal from her natural habitude, and she tries to keep as near as she can to the fire which is in the room. She seems docile and gentle, and to seek protection; and when annoyed by strangers she utters a shrill plaintive cry, not very loud. The male wears a little frock, which partly conceals his figure; but his head and neck, arms and hands bear more resemblance to the human than those of the female. His head is covered with long black hair, and viewed from behind it might be mistaken for that of a black child. The face, however, is infinitely more ugly than that we have ever seen animated with the intelligence of the human soul, and it strongly serves to shew, that whatever similarity there may be in some portions of their frame to the animal structure of children, there is a wide & impassable separation between the human race and the brute creation, and that the gradations in the vast chain of beings are not continuous, but that each is discreet and distinct in its own nature, and incapable of essential approximation to any other class of existences. The male looks more healthy and contented than his companion. They both sit, without being confined by chain or otherwise on a sort of counter in the room where they are made to move about, and receive the pats and manipulations which such of their visitors as have a taste that way think proper to bestow upon them. They are attached to those who feed them, and can help themselves; and when they retire to rest can shake up their beds, and pull a coverlet over them.

Some animals of this kind have been trained to great displays of instinct and imitative power. Dr. Tyson left some particulars of one which was brought from Angola to this country. In its passage to England it made many friends on board the ship, towards whom it would manifest the strongest marks of tenderness—sometimes embracing them. There was some monkey of a lower species in the vessel, whom it seemed to hold in great aversion; and it carefully avoided that part of the deck where they were confined. It soon became accustomed to the use of clothes, and was able partly to dress itself; but those articles which it could not put on, it would carry to some friend, and make signs for them to complete its toilet. It used to lie in bed, place his head on a pillow and pull up the clothes to its neck. Buffon mentions one which he saw sit at table,

use a fork and spoon to carry the victuals to its mouth—pour wine into a glass and drink it; put sugar into his cup;—pour out tea and leave it to cool; and in many other instances imitate the habits of man. The Pere Carbasson is said to have kept one which was of considerable growth, and an extraordinary mimic. It was so attached to its master that it was difficult to separate it. On Sunday, when the Pere was to preach, he fastened it in its apartment; but it contrived to escape, and concealed itself on the sounding board of the pulpit.— When its master grew animated in the delivery of his discourse, the creature looked down and began to imitate his gestures, at which the congregation could not forbear to relax into a smile.— The zealous preacher, indignant at their levity, of which he knew not the cause, remonstrated with them, and proceeded with a redoubled energy to enforce the doctrines of his sermon; but the imitator kept pace with him with increased gesticulation, so that the congregation could restrain their laughter no longer; when a friend of the father's went up the pulpit stairs and informed him of the cause of the merriment; at which the kind-hearted pastor was as much amused as any one else; but he was obliged to walk home with his familiar, in order to get rid of his company. Although from these, and many other anecdotes, it would seem that the smaller and gentler kinds of the ourang outang may—when taken young, be easily tamed and rendered tractable, yet a different account has been given by travellers of those which are found in the dreary solitudes of Africa, as well as in some parts of the East, especially in Borneo whence one of our present subjects has been brought. The species called the Pongo, is said to be taller than a man; they are exceedingly swift, and so strong that one of them is a match for several men. It is impossible to take them alive, as they generally move in companies, and some of them carry clubs, with which they will attack the strongest and fiercest animals, not excepting the elephant, which has been made to roar by their annoyances; and several of them together have been able to kill a negro. It has been remarked that this seems to be the only animal that makes use of other weapons than those with which its body is provided. They are not deemed carnivorous; though some of the smaller species which have been tamed have eaten cooked meats with evident relish. In the Island of Borneo, where the ourang chiefly abounds, it is hunted in the same manner as the lion and elephant;—and the chase of this animal is pursued as a royal and noble diversion, which is attended with the beneficial results of hunting down a fierce and mischievous enemy to the human kind.

DEFENCE OF THE DEVIL.

It has been the way of men from the days of Adam and Eve to the present, to shift the blame from themselves to some unlucky scape-goat or another; and although none have had more to bear, none have made less ado about it than that arch prince of mischief, the Devil. In this respect, at least—to give him his due—he is a pattern of meekness and forbearance. Editors, particularly, are prone to cast the sin of erroneous print upon a very useful inferior of their household who bears the technical appellation of Devil; and this they have done and are doing daily, without a shadow of justice or right, until we can no longer hold our peace and abide blameless. There are now before us three or four newspapers by the last mail, with a string of Errata, and all as a matter of course, charged by the Editors and Printers upon that irresponsible and inoffensive particle of humanity sans tail, the Printer's Devil. The rank and duty of this Devil, which should be known in order to his obtaining justice, is simply this;—youngest apprentice and factotum to the Printer; and maugre his name, he has abundantly less to do with the Father of Lies than his master.

Now, we do say, for Editors and Printers to throw the odium of their own shameful blunders or ignorance, or both, and the carelessness and incapacity of their proof-readers upon this poor little imp by technicality, is too bad—altogether too bad: For, though like Midshipmen, our Devils are in the line of promotion, yet they are no more accountable for the errors of their superiors than the Middy is responsible for the surrender of a fleet by his Admiral. Too bad, indeed!—'tis unpardonably wicked and pitiful in an Editor to slink away and sneak behind his poor little smutty dependant, and there whine out a charge of his own defilement to a contact with the superior dinginess of his subaltern. Such Editors should be exposed to public censure—made to confess and father their own offences, and humbly beg forgiveness of the whole demon tribe.

"This expiation o'er,
We bid them mend their ways and sin no more."

We entreat all news-readers who have heretofore been ignorant of the rank and duties of a Printer's Devil, to give no heed to the specious apologies of a host of scribblers, who, did they but tell the truth, would not thereby so much shame the Devil as themselves.—Hancock, Ga. Advertiser.

TROUBLE IN DOWNINGVILLE.

To cousin Jack Downing, down to Portland, if he's got back, if he hasn't I want the Portland Courier to send this on to Washington.

Dear cousin Jack;

Your uncle Joshua has been turned out of General Coombs' employ only just because your cousin Naby, Mrs. Inkhorn, and Mrs. Thimblebury, and a few other of the topping folks, wouldn't invite poor Mrs. No-tes to their husking and quilting parties. I had a long talk with the General to-day—he was hopping mad, and declared he would turn every man and woman off his farm and out of his mills rather than that good woman should be treated in the manner she had been. She was as good as the best of 'em any day, and he could prove it. He didn't care so much about her going to their afternoon visits when they went sociable without stays, and took their knitting work and got home again before milking time; but when there was a grand husking or quilting, he thought it pesky hard and lonely for her to stay at home, while every one else in Downingville was trying the double shuffle and the cutting out jig. I tho't so too; but I told the General it was no use for him to make such a fuss about it; that he had better attack old Ticonderog in front and rear than undertake to make women haw or jee if they want a mind to—they would always have their own way in spite of every body and Tom Walker besides, and the less he had to do with them the better. With that he up and smashed his pipe into the fire-place and stompt like fury and bed-lam.

I scampered in less than no time to inform you how matters were going. You had better come up and try to put things to rights.

As you have no wife, nor children, I think you can manage affairs more to your own and the General's liking than any one else of the family.

Your luvin' cousin;

EPHRAIM.

POST-MASTERS, LOOK AT THIS.

Post Office Department, July 13, 1881.

"Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing one from E. T. Bridge, is received at this department; and the post master of Savage's Mills, Me. will be immediately written to upon the subject.

The duty of post masters is very plainly laid down, upon the subject of which you speak, in the 15th section of the 17th instruction of the post office laws.

They are bound to give immediate notice to the publishers of newspapers which arrive at their office, and which are not taken out by the persons to whom they are directed. In case they neglect this duty, they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscriber. As to the right of post masters to sell the papers for the postage as mentioned in the letter of Mr. Bridge, it does not obtain until after three months from the notice before spoken of, and has reference only to the papers sent during and after that time.

"I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

"Messrs J. L. May & B. Wagh.
[Christian Advocate and Journal.]

SINGULAR INTERPOSITION.—A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning, as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who always before showed great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth on a table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite; but, on turning about, instantly discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just come into the room!—After turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird, without doing it the smallest injury.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—We have seen a letter from a person in Pennsylvania, describing a newly invented water wheel—which may interest some of our mechanical readers. The inventor says it requires a current of three and a half miles, that it plies under water, the deeper the stream the better, drift wood is no obstruction to it, and it turns but one way let the water run as it will. It can be applied to any machinery, without dam or forebay. The expense of a grist mill power is about \$10.

More than one hundred persons have passed through Conway the last week, principally from New York, Boston, Portland, &c.

British West-India Ports.—Did not the British Organ, in this town pertinaciously insist, that the opening of the British ports has been advantageous to us, we need never indite another article on this subject, so manifest is it to every commercial man, that the British have out-witted us in the bargain. A committee of intelligent men in a late town meeting, ascertained, that from this district whose tonnage is exceeded by only four in the U. States, only one vessel has cleared for a British West India Island and then only with a part of a cargo, to an island which was open before! But this our lovers of British Trade and British Manufactures, over the way, thinks a matter of no importance. Well, then, let us examine further:

We contend the opening of the British ports is an injury to the freighting Trade. Why? because British vessels manned by British seamen are interfering with a trade, which before the opening of the ports we had wholly to ourselves. British vessels this summer have been in the harbor of New York, offering to take flour to Europe on cheaper terms than the American freighter would take it. Is this no injury to the American? We were told by an experienced sea-Captain, who not long since left N. Orleans, that forty British vessels were then off New-Orleans, all offering to take freight, and thus taking so much money from the pockets of the American freighter. Is this no detriment to the American freighter?

We contend that the British have out-witted us in the bargain. And why?—Because our Minister stipulated against no discriminating duties. The British have already laid a duty upon American lumber and flour imported into the British West India Islands, the consequence of which is, that the carrying trade is thrown into the hands of the British.—The Englishman now sends a vessel into an American harbor, loads her with lumber, carries this lumber to the colonies, and from thence imports it into the British W. I. Islands, duty free, whereas the same lumber imported in an American vessel is taxed with a heavy duty. Now before the ports were opened, our lumber went to the neutral islands, and was carried from them into the British Islands. England now takes the direct trade to herself and therefore it is useless for us to carry lumber to neutral islands, with the hope that it will be taken to the British Islands. If our vessels had an equal chance with the British vessels, the bargain would not be so bad; but as the bargain now stands, the British do the transportation of American lumber. Is this no detriment to our shipping?

Again—so great is the facility to the British in entering our ports, by this new arrangement, that our fisheries are about to be overwhelmed by the importation of fish caught by British fishermen.—Not long ago, we published a complaint of this nature taken from a Gloucester paper. It is well known that the British do every thing to encourage their Fisheries; they give large bounties and peculiar privileges. Under the new arrangement, large quantities of Mackerel have been imported into this country by the British fishermen, much to the injury of our own, which the admirers of British interests tell us is a blessing.

Thus have we shewn briefly a few of the disadvantages of this surrender of our rights to the British. And yet there are papers, of which the Argus is one, who tells us,—it is an advantage! Verily, we are almost persuaded that British gold is lavished to purchase presses in America to advocate the cause of John Bull.

The Patriotism of Jackson.—Mr. Simpson, a quondam Jackson Editor, who has lately deserted the administration because it has deserted its principles, is addressing some severe and pungent letters to the Pennsylvanians. In them we find an important fact, previously stated, now corroborated by names and dates:

Now how did the people of Pennsylvania solicit General Jackson to become a candidate for re-election? The whole process is well known to me, as combining the trick of the juggler with the art of the charlatan. Mr. Henry Toland, then residing with General Jackson, at Washington, to Mr. George Guier, a quaker in the custom house of this city, urging him to call a public meeting to nominate the president for re-election.—A similar letter was written to General Krepp, of the legislature at Harrisburg, franked by General Jackson himself, and written by Andrew J. Donelson, his private secretary—urging Mr. Krepps to call a caucus of the members to re-nominate him!!! At this period, Mr. John Pemberton, naval officer, of this port, was also at Washington, and was also active in this farce of a nomination of the people! when the whole proceeding emanated immediately from General Jackson himself or those holding commissions under him, or those deeply indebted to him for the highest obligations!—The caucus at Harrisburg, was attended by a minority of the Legislature—and the meeting in this city, by less than a hundred active persons. Comment on such a system is superfluous. It would

insult the understanding of the people were it necessary to tell them they were tricked, abused, and defrauded, by such a flagrant abuse of the power of government over public opinion; by such a mockery of all that has affinity to popular movement, popular predilections, or popular nominations. When General Jackson is nominated for re-election it must be through the People—not through his office-holders—not by letters from the palace—or implied promises of preference by the president—but by the people in the mass—in their majesty—and in their purity! But this can never be again!!

The Kentucky Reporter after giving accounts of the very extraordinary profusion of money sent from Washington, concludes its article thus:—

“But the fact is now ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a large majority of the people of the State are against Jackson. It is proved, 1st—by the elections to the State Legislature, which is a more satisfactory test than the election to the House of Representatives of the United States. The members to the former, are elected from the several counties of the state; of the latter from districts which may be so arranged, and are in fact so arranged, as to reflect erroneously the public sentiment of the whole state. 2d. It is proved by the majorities given in the Congressional districts. The majority given to the National Republican candidate in the district (say 1300) alone will neutralize the majorities given to the Jackson candidates in four or five districts in which they have been elected. The National Republican vote in another district (Mr. Letcher's) is nearly double the amount of all the majorities in all the districts which have returned Jackson members including that of Col. Johnson, where although there was no contest, it is easy to ascertain the Jackson majority from the elections to the State Legislature.—When all the returns are received by us we will demonstrate these statements.—

Our distant friends may possibly apprehend, that if there be a majority of the delegation from this State to Congress in favor of Jackson, in the event of the Presidential election devolving on the House of Representatives, that the majority may vote against Mr. Clay.—Not so. We believe from what we have heard, that the Jackson members are pledged in the contingency supposed, to vote according to the wishes of the people of the State, announced through the Electoral College.”

“We understand” that a handbill has been printed for circulation, through the county, signed by Messrs. Isaac Hodgdon, Trafton, Gove, Burr, and Kelsey—of course it is intended only for those who are *genuine*. It calls upon them to be attentive: says that they have strength in every district, and will forfeit the name of democratic republicans, unless they exert their power, &c. &c.—Query—Is it because they fear that in some districts that their strength is *shaking*, that they put forth this proclamation? Have they found out that *Honesty* is better than *Hickory*, even for a hammer handle? Have they found that some of the hardy yeomen do not like to be used as cat's paws? That some of them will not pull even in a political match without an even yoke? If they have not found this out, we HAVE. We are proud to say, that some intelligent men of the Smith party, are disgusted with the gerrymandering contrivance of their leaders, as mean as it is unjust. Col. P****, will doubtless receive orders to revive the INQUISITION, immediately. No mercy to be shown to heretics or apostates. *Pennsolt Journal.*

FREE TRADE against the FARMERS.

It is plain as a pike-staff, that the tariff law which lays a duty on foreign woollen cloths, has placed thousands and thousands of dollars, in the pockets of the farmers of this country, for their wool. And our farmers might just as well open their purses, and throw large sums of money into the sea,—as to put into office these Free trade men, who would take off the duties—and in fact stop the tide of prosperity, which is now flowing to every farm in the land, and turn it to the pockets of British aristocrats and monopolists, *Read! Read!!*

From the *Canadaigua Repository* of July 27: It is only within the last few years that any considerable quantity of this article [wool] has found a market in this village. Last year 53,300 lbs. were purchased, amounting to \$18,655.—This year our merchants have bought 135,690 lbs., for which the sum of \$91,739.30, in cash, has been paid to the enterprising farmers of this and the adjoining counties.

We would respectfully urge upon the farmers and wool-growers of this section of our state, the importance of devoting more time and attention to the improvement and condition of their flocks, as well as to the manner of cleaning and putting up their wool for market; and it gives us pleasure to know, that the labors of that most respectable portion of our community, have been so richly rewarded during the past year, by receiving the highest prices for every product of their industry, while every article

which is necessary for the comfort and happiness of the farmer, has been sold by the merchants at the lowest prices.—These are truly happy and prosperous times for our country.

The *Steubenville, (Ohio) Herald* says—We understand that about fifty thousand dollars have been paid for wool, of the growth of this neighborhood, and delivered in this town the present season.—This section of the country, we have reason to believe, was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present.

“If the high duties on woollen goods” are interfered with, the growth of wool must be literally destroyed, except for family purposes only. Not less than two-thirds of the value of cloths in the United States beyond the cost of like goods in England, is now passing into the pockets of the farmers on account of their wool.

From the United States Gazette.

Messrs Editors: Another protocol of the original Jackson men is now before me. It was placed in my hands by one of the signers, and who expressed his surprise that it had not yet been given to the public, being unable himself to account for its suppression, until I suggested to him whether this might not have been caused by some overture on the part of those in authority to some of the signers, to bestow official dignity and emolument in consideration of its being withdrawn from the public eye. In confirmation of this being the fact, I stated to him that the *Messenger* of Major Lewis, in this city, for the sale, bargain, and transfer of office, had tendered appointments in a similar case, for the suppression of a similar document; and the fact was made known to me by one of the signers of the protocol now before me, that he was an applicant for a lucrative appointment of some eminence, (post office) in this city, and that the aforesaid manager, on the part of Major Lewis, had been using his exertions to procure him the office, and that he would receive it! The original of this protocol being in the possession of this same gentleman, and its non-appearance before the public, sufficiently accounted for its suppression, with the motive and object for so doing. The gentleman who handed me this copy gave me permission to present you an abstract of it for publication—which I here annex:

To his Excellency, Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

“The undersigned, availing themselves of a privilege which monarchs concede to their subjects, and which, with the presiding officer of a free People, will not, we are persuaded, be reluctantly allowed to early and devoted friends, the privilege of unreserved communication with the head of the government, beg leave to lay before your Excellency the following frank and able expose of the state of public sentiment in this section of the Union.

“It was a favorite maxim with the most popular of your predecessors, that no course, however consonant with the welfare, should be pursued in opposition to the wishes of the People. This rule is not less sound as a principle than expedient as a policy; and prudence as well as patriotism, has, we are assured, obtained for it your approbation, though it has failed in some instances to secure your support; it becomes, under the present state of things, the duty of every honest friend to apprise you, that, whatever maybe the impression at Washington, the course of the Administration, so far as it concerns this section of the Union, has not been in accordance with this rule. To say that the course of the Administration, after the election was regarded by the party with surprise, were to say nothing. They witnessed with feelings that mocked expression, the faction which had denounced you openly as a Nero and a Cataline, which supported you from motive of ultimate interest alone, and which still breathed against you “curses not loud but deep,” taken by the hand, and led before the astonished eyes of your original friends to the high places of your Administration. Office after office was filled, and yet no token was given of your remembrance that there was an original Jackson party existent. Vastly superior in numbers, with the memorials of services and sacrifices, early action, & disinterested, they found themselves rewarded with chilling indifference, or humiliating contumely; excluded from your confidence, and presented to the eyes of your and their enemies, as too stupidly and slavishly faithful to deserve respect or require conciliation. Is not this, every tittle of it, true? And what is the result? Such as might have been anticipated—a sullen disposition to move in your behalf, with your original friends, almost universal, and will continue, unless they cease to consider themselves the mere purveyors of office and honor for their ancient and bitter foes. With such men they cannot consent to act an under part, even to secure the election of Andrew Jackson; nor can they, indeed feel a very deep interest in that event, while they see such men basking in the sunshine of executive power, confidence and patronage, while delusive promises are considered a sufficient boon for those without whom

he never could have got the vote of Pennsylvania, and without whom, permit us frankly to assure you, he never can get it again.”

“Under these circumstances, we would respectfully but earnestly, ask youa excellency, is it possible, patient and long suffering as we have shown ourselves, is it possible—that the party can continue much longer to cling to an administration which seems thus solicitous to discard and repudiate it? It is not injury has been accumulated on injury; one tie has been broken after another; and little now remains to attach the original Jackson party to the administration, save the attenuated shreds of those neglected principles which at first connected them. What those principles are, and how they were urged in your support by your original friends in 1824, your memory will yet, we trust, remind you.

Restriction of the Presidential office to one term.

Opposition to the system of perverting patronage to personal and political ends.

Opposition to the appointment of members of Congress to office.

Opposition to the infringement of Senatorial privileges.

And opposition to the evasion of constitutional checks.

The appointment to and continuance in office of federalists, and men otherwise obnoxious to the democratic party, &c. &c. are principles still, and as warily as at first, cherished by your original friends in this State. How far the total neglect and proscription of the party may drive them to a second vindication of their principles, time and your future course will make manifest.”

“The consequence of this defection could not but be dangerous, perhaps fatal to the cause in Pennsylvania. Yet we are not ignorant that you have the most confident assurances from those whose interest it is to deceive you, of the undiminished devotion of Pennsylvania to your administration. It is the trite tale of adulation, and may in the present, as in past instances, lead to disappointment and neglect. When we assure you, that this assurance originates with those whose political importance depends upon its credit; that these men, thus boastful, date their entrance into the party from their defeat by the overwhelming superiority of the original Jackson party; and that the original Jackson men are now, almost without exception, either wavering in their support, or decided in their opposition; you cannot but receive it with caution. Who do not hesitate to declare positively, that Pennsylvania is not secure to you.”

“We know that it can give as little pleasure to hear as to communicate such truths—candor is no courtly virtue, but our duty to the party, and devotion to yourself, have compelled us to the task, however ungrateful. It is better that official eminence should be fanned by the wholesome breath of public opinion, than that it should respire with false security in the heated and corrupt air of falsehood and flattery, until roused by the hurricane of public condemnation.”

The paper was signed by—

George Reese, Esq. High Sheriff, Henry S. Hughes, Esq. Auditor of the Co Charles Mead, Gen. John D. Goodwin, John Conrad, Esq., James Thackara, Esq. John M. Taylor, Esq. Nathan Jones, Esq. Mr. Wm. J. Young, Charles J. Jack, Esq. Mr. Wm. Fearis, Mr. Chas Le Brun, And Others.

It appears by a minute to this copy of the protocol, that a meeting of the original Jacksonmen was held on the 3d June. John Conrad in the Chair, Charles J. Jack and Wm. J. Young Secretaries, who appointed a Committee of seven to transmit the said protocol to the President of the United States. The Committee consisted of

James Thackara, John D. Goodwin, George Reese, Nathan Jones, John M. Taylor, Henry S. Hughes, Wm. Fearis.

And that the said Committee did transmit it to the President of the United States on the 10th of June, 1831.

A Reformed Jackson Man.

From the Barnstable Journal.

The daughter of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was refused a seat under an awning to hear her father deliver a fourth of July Oration, because “some black blood was flowing in her veins.” While the Colonel was eulogizing American equality and freedom, and repeating that “all men are born free & equal” his daughter for lack of a clear complexion, was compelled to remain in his carriage. In remarking on the above circumstance the Massachusetts Journal relates the following interesting anecdote:—

“It is a singular fact that we republicans are abundantly more exclusive in this respect than our monarchical neighbors. In England, it is common to see respectable and genteel people open their pews when a black stranger enters the church; and at hotels, nobody thinks it a degradation to have a colored traveller sit at the same table. We have heard a well authenticated anecdote, which illustrates the different state of feeling in the two countries on this subject. A wealthy American citizen was residing at London for a season, at the time the famous Mr. Prince Saunders was there. The London breakfast hour is very late; and Prince Saunders happened to call upon the American while his family were taking their morning repast. Politeness and native good feelings prompted the

lady to ask her guest to take a cup of coffee—but then the prejudices of society—how could she get over them? True he was a gentleman in character, manners and dress: but he had a black skin; and how could white skins sit at the same table with him? If his character had been as black as— the difficulty might be overcome, however reluctantly; but his skin being black it was altogether out of the question. So the lady sipped her coffee, and Prince Saunders sat at the window, occasionally speaking in reply to conversation addressed to him. At last all retired from the breakfast-table—and then the lady with an air of sudden recollection, said, ‘I forgot to ask if you have breakfasted, Mr. Saunders! Won’t you let me give you a cup of coffee?’ ‘I thank you, madam,’ he replied, with a dignified bow, ‘I am engaged to breakfast with the Prince Regent this morning!’

It does not become the Argus to abuse Mr. Holmes, since he was the counsellor and Mentor of that paper in its better days. The men who now give tone to it, were the pupils of Mr. Holmes; they have since waxed great and set up for themselves. Mr. Holmes was in high repute with them until he refused to support Jackson. This is his crime with them. This is what they abuse him for. This is what they call deserting the Republican party.” This is the only thing they pretend to bring against him. Now instead of this being an act of political inconsistency, we regard it as evidence that he is a more sagacious and more honest politician than those who denounce him. He thought Gen. Jackson unfit for the high office which he has attained, and refused to support him. They probably thought the same: but they looked for rewards, and supported him that they might get them, and now abuse Mr. Holmes because he was more honest than they, & because he has exposed Jackson's folly and misrule with an unsparing hand.

All this, however, has nothing to do with Mr. Goodenow. He acts for himself, and neither claims any credit for Mr. Holmes' course, nor is he in any way responsible for it, more than he is for that of Mr. Preble or Judge Ware.

Kennebec Journal.

LOOK OUT FOR A VILLAIN.

If ever a man deserved to be tarred and feathered and ridden upon a rail to the State Prison, it is the one whose abandoned career is described below.—The editors of papers may render an act of justice to the public and perhaps be instrumental in rescuing some other unsuspecting female from the serpentine embraces of this unprincipled monster of a man, by publishing this statement. The authorities of Pennsylvania would do well to keep a sharp look out for him and endeavor to bring him to justice and punishment for his crimes.

Sometime during the year 1812, a man by the name of WILLIAM SHIPMAN, a shoe maker by trade, and a native of Essex county, in the State of New Jersey, was married to a respectable young lady of Hanover, Morris county, by the Rev. Mr. Condit. They removed to Newark, where he lived together six or seven years. He then absented himself without any known provocation or cause whatever, leaving his wife with two helpless children to struggle with the difficult and complicated cares and trials of a life incident to the lonely condition of a widowed mother. From Newark he proceeded to Eaton, Pa. where he located himself long enough to commit the crime of bigamy by marrying the second time. After having had one child by this woman he abandoned her, again ‘seeking whom he might devour.’ He next proceeded to Bedford Pa., where he had the address and hardihood to impose himself upon an amiable girl of 18 years of age, named Margaret Tracy, as a single man.—They were married by the Rev. John Rough de Bough. From Bedford they proceeded to Pittsburg in the same State where they lived together and had five children. On the 6th July he abandoned her also, and then, to cap the climax of his perfidy and insolence, he returned to Newark and paid his first wife a very abrupt visit, charging her with having married another man during his absence, which was not the fact, she having continued to support herself and children alone ever since his criminal abandonment of them.

Information of his return, and of his criminal conduct during his absence having been communicated to a magistrate, process was immediately issued for his apprehension, but before it could be served he made his escape. He is described as a person of prepossessing appearance and manners, about forty years of age.—It is to be hoped that every effort will be made bring him to speedy justice.

Newark Eagle.

MASONRY.—A writer in the Boston Courier advises the entire abolition of the Masonic Lodges as an effectual means to concentrate all the strength of Anti-Jackson party in favor of one man as a candidate for the Presidency.—Some lodges have already surrendered their charters, and many contemplate a surrender.

P. Adv'r.

The Observer.
 NORWICH, TUESDAY, AUG. 30.
 STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12.
 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
 FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

OXFORD COUNTY.
 JOHN TURNER, } SENATORS.
 JAMES OSGOOD, }
 FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HENRY RUST.
 REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
ZADOC LONG.

FOR THE SENATE.
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
 NOAH HINKLEY,
 JOSEPH S. JEWETT,
 PHINEAS VARNUM,
 SILAS BLAKE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.
 JONATHAN G. HUNTON,
 ELIAKIM SCAMMAN,
 TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
 DANIEL STEWARD, JR.
 MILFORD P. NORTON.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
 SYMS GARDNER,
 JAMES DRUMMOND,
 MOSES SHAW,
 WILLIAM McLELLAN.

YORK COUNTY.
 JOSEPH PRIME,
 HORACE PORTER,
 JOHN A. MORRILL.

HANCOCK (Western District.)
 JOSEPH L. STEVENS.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON (Middle District.)
 JOHN G. DEANE.

DANIEL GOODENOW & THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this article, and who is now before the citizens of this State as a candidate for the office of Governor, is a self made man. By the force of his native vigor of mind and an untiring industry, he has reached a high degree of eminence in his profession. He is a young man of good moral character and irreproachable in the walks of private life. As a man he is independent in his character. This is proved by the manner in which he has discharged his public duties. In the stormy session of 1830, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then he was tried and not found wanting. Fellow-citizens, why then should you not vote for him?

He is and always has been a democrat of the old (not the new) school; yes, a disciple of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Q. Adams.

But it is said, that Mr. Goodenow is the son-in-law of Mr. Holmes. He is, but is he any the worse for that? If Mr. Holmes was a candidate for office, would the Jackson party admit, that he would be any the better for being the father-in-law to Mr. Goodenow? We think not.

It is said, he will not be independent. We have proof of his independence, in his political course, especially when Speaker of the House of Representatives. But if he should not be so independent as we might wish, still we should gain by the swap; for Judge Smith is the merest tool, that ever held office.

Lastly the Jackson federalists say he has deserted his principles; and what evidence do they bring? He advocates a judicious tariff for the protection of domestic industry. Ye Jacksonmen, can ye give any evidence that he ever advocated a contrary doctrine?

We are referred to his Report upon the subject of Internal Improvement in the year 1827. Is there a sentence in that Report, which speaks of increasing any thing against a judicious tariff of duties? On the contrary he uses the following language:

"If our income is not then diminished [after the national debt is paid] and we believe that it will not be, and our current expenditure is not increased, and it is thought that it need not be, there will be an annual surplus of about \$10,000,000, which may be apportioned to works of internal improvement or to purposes of public education."

Why would not our income be diminished? Because the duties would be continued. If Mr. Goodenow was opposed to the tariff, there was the fairest opportunity to express such an opinion, but he does not do it. We have not the slightest evidence, that he was ever opposed to the protection of domestic industry, nor that he has changed his views upon the subject of internal improvement.

But who have deserted their principles upon this great question? Is not the tariff a democratic policy? Was not the first general tariff introduced under the democratic Administration of Jefferson? And was it not uniformly opposed by the federalists of Massachusetts and elsewhere? Was not the encouragement of domestic manufactures advocated by Jefferson even in the infancy of our Republic? And did not the federalists raise the cry, of Chinese policy, and contend that his views were calculated to destroy commerce? Did he not, when elected President clothe himself in American Manufactures? And was he not sneered at for it? Was not the second general tariff enacted during the democratic Administration of James Monroe? And was not the last tariff passed during the Administration of John Q. Adams,

is it not on account of the late tariff, that the farmer in the County of Oxford, has this year sold his wool for one hundred per cent. advance on former prices?

Did not the democrats and the democratic presses, uniformly support, the Administrations and principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and the tariff amongst the rest?

Who then have deserted their principles? Those democrats, who still continue to support the same system, such as Madison, Adams and Clay, and in our own State Sprague, Holmes, Evans, and Goodenow?

Or those democrats, who have united with James Bridge, Reuel Williams, and the Kennebec Federalists to prostrate the same system of tariff duties, and who with the Eastern Argus have steered before the wind and are now hooting huzzas in support of the cast off doctrine of Federalism?

REASONS why JUDGE SMITH SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

1. He has approved the unjust and wicked Apportionment Resolve, which is very likely, if any better than the Rotten-Borough-Representation of Great Britain, and which clearly and unequivocally violates the Constitution.
2. He has approved the "Healing Act," which is unconstitutional and void.
3. He has approved the Resolve appropriating \$3000 for the purpose of making a road in New-Hampshire, which is unconstitutional, and a wanton waste of public money for private purposes.
4. He has approved the Act respecting Colleges, which violates a private contract between Mr. Allen and the Corporation of Bowdoin College, and is therefore unconstitutional.
5. Because he has practiced proscription for opinion's sake with an unsparing hand.
6. Because he has violated his pledge given to the public through the circular of James Bridge & Co. in 1829.
7. Because his appointments have been the most violent political partizans, that could be selected from the Tory party.
8. Because he has deserted the democratic party, and has surrendered himself into the hands of a federal junta, consisting of Reuel Williams, James Bridge, R. P. Dunlap & Co and has become the mere Register of their decrees.
9. Because he was elected by deceiving the people, inasmuch as his Augusta friends avowed that he was no Jackson man.
10. Because he is not the Governor of the State, but confines his views to a party.

We have frequently heard it remarked among some of the first men of the Republican party, with regret, that they had become almost heartily sick of politics, that their feelings revolted at the idea of again entering the field to wage war with Jacksonism, the supporters of which are so entirely reckless and void of all the qualities of honest politicians. To such we would say they should never weary in well doing. It has now become the duty of every lover of his country and its institutions, to buckle on the armor and go forth and fight manfully until he has subdued the enemies of those principles for which our fathers fought to maintain. None but the thoughtless can view the present state of things without having his feelings excited to indignation. We now behold the President of the U. S. neglecting the grave and lofty affairs of government in regulating the social circle around him, and using his official power to punish those who do not see fit to degrade their wives and daughters by admitting to their parties a lady of doubtful reputation to say the least, and still more threatening to send home a foreign minister of a friendly power, for reason of an imaginary slight to this same lady.

We ask our readers, if they can view this misconception of power—this wicked assumption, without the strongest feelings of humiliation and disgust. And this is not all that should induce us to come forward and use our exertions against the perpetrators of these acts. We have evidence every day, not only from his opponents but from his earliest friends that he is totally incapacitated to discharge the duties of the office he holds; and even one of his strongest partisans in 1828 (in Penn.) has now come forward and published to the world that he (who was an editor) aided his election on the ground that he was only to be the nominal President, that Chilton was to be the President in fact. He has not only exceeded the most apprehensive of his opponents and disappointed many of his most sanguine friends; but he has acted in direct opposition to his own previously declared opinions—viz: In regard to appointing members of Congress to office—in limiting the Presidential term to four years, and here let it not be forgotten he has franked letters written by members of his own household requesting meetings to be called to nominate himself as a candidate for the Presidency, a second term! He has acted inconsistently in regard to internal improvements in declaring opinions in favor of them while a Senator and opposing them as President. And last not least, he has avowed himself in direct opposition to the best interests of the country by his opposition to the American System. And it now remains for the People to approve or disapprove his course, and if we do not very much mistake the character of the Republicans of Maine, they will give a large majority of votes against his supporters at the approaching election.

FIRE.—On Friday, the 19th inst. the dwelling house and wood shed belonging to Jeremiah Russell Jr. of Hartford, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with part of his furniture, and mechanic's tools of his father. By unremitted exertions the bars were saved from the devouring element. We learn with pleasure that the neighboring inhabitants have raised another frame for a house near the site of the old one. The fire caught from shavings which were set fire to in the door yard.

ATKINSON'S CASE.—The August number of this work is now received it contains an elegant colored map of Europe, in which the boundaries of Poland, and those of other countries are distinctly marked—A view of Ragford Castle, England—A view of the Piazza of Congress Hall, Saratoga Spring, N. Y., and Westminster Abby, London. It has its usual variety of entertaining matter, including an interesting article in relation to the history of Poland.

THE LADY'S BOOK for August is also received. It contains an elegant copperplate engraving of the latest fashions, and sundry wood cuts, with a good variety of valuable matter.

A new paper has been established at Augusta entitled the Augusta Courier; published by Washburn & Jewell.

We have received no accounts from Europe, of importance, since our last.

TOWN CAUCUS.

The Electors of this town are requested to meet at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. on Saturday the 3d of September, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate as Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may then be thought necessary. Punctual attendance at 3 o'clock P. M. is requested.

IMPORTANT TO ALL SIDES.

It probably will happen at the ensuing election, that many ballots will be printed, on which perhaps there may be engravings—ships—ploughs—eagles—"republican candidates"—"democratic candidates"—"workingmen's candidates." All such characteristics will be improper. The third section of the act regulating elections declares—"that the ballots aforesaid shall be written in the mode usually called writing, or in that denominated printing, on clear white paper; and no ballot which shall be on colored paper of any description, or which shall bear any distinguished mark or figures besides the names of the persons voted for, and the officers aforesaid shall be received by any selectmen or assessors, on pain," &c. *Port. Adv.*

The Serp has again made his appearance in the harbor of Boothbay. The officers and crew of the Revenue Cutter Detector, we understand by one of them have had a fair view of him and think his length to be over 100 feet. He disappeared before they had an opportunity of pitching battle with his snaky majesty. *Adv'r.*

The National Republicans of the Middle Senatorial District of Hancock and Washington have nominated JOHN G. DEANE as a candidate for the Senate. This cannot but be satisfactory to both parties, for even one of the most violent partizans of Jackson, last winter, was the prime mover of a resolution giving him half township of land in consideration of the important services he had rendered the State in the Boundary question. *Adv'r.*

A STAR IN THE WEST.—The Tennessee phalanx is no longer invincible. It will soon suffer the fate of its prototype—the Macedonian. According to the Washington Telegraph we have elected Thomas D. Arnold (anti-Jackson) by 243 majority over Pryor Lea the late member.

"The same paper says "Mr. Arnold was the author of a violent anti-Jackson pamphlet during the canvass of 1828—and contested Mr. Lea's right to the seat in the last Congress. The part which Mr. Lea took on the impeachment of Judge Peck, provoked the hostility of the Judge and his family; and his brother, who is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, took an active part in the election. Judge Peck, of Missouri, was himself in the district, and, it is said, took an active part in the canvass against Mr. Lea."

Mr. D. C. Johnson has just published a lithographic sheet, containing the whole chapter of General Jackson's presidential life; showing him in every transformation from the "Greatest and Best" to the "roaring lion," and ending with a foot race in which he comes near beating a Clay-looking Kentuckian, but unfortunately gets entangled in a lady's inexpressibles which overthrows him. *B. Courier.*

"Wonders will never cease."—A great, (it can be hardly be called natural) CURIOSITY, may be seen on application at our office—a number of the Argus containing a full and strange to tell—a fair account of the Kentucky election, as given in the Journal of Commerce. As an occurrence of this kind is seldom, if ever heard of, it certainly deserves the attention of the admirers of all curiosities, especially of such as are of a political description. It must astonish all who are acquainted with the course that has been, and is still pursued by that paper. It surely deserves at least a passing notice, coming, as it does, from a source from which political truth, when connected with party interests, seldom comes. It would be too much, however, to expect that the Argus should abandon at once, its established practice of deceiving its readers, by ceasing to cant about "Federalism! federalism!" *O—L—d Portland Gazette, &c. Adv.*

Kentucky sends twelve Representatives to Congress. In 1829 of these twelve, ten were Jacksonians, and two for Clay—Messrs. Clark and Letcher. Previous to the termination of the first session of Congress, after their election, one of the Jackson men, Mr. Chilton, abandoned Jacksonism. During the last session, another Jackson man, Mr. Kincaid, quit their ranks, which left eight friends of Jackson in Congress on the 4th of March, 1831, and four Clay men. Our readers will in a few days, be able to count the changes made by the People. *—Ld.*

Some unprincipled rascal not long since sent a communication to the Editors of the Maine Free Press, informing them that the Gorham Lodge had given up its charter and was dissolved; that its members had agreed to divide its funds amounting to 2,700 dollars, and devote a large part to the cause of Anti-Masonry &c.; signed by Obed Gammon, late Master. William Newcomb, Secretary. It appears that the whole affair was a hoax and the two men named were town paupers. The Editor of the Lincoln Intelligencer tells the story with great glee, but we do not envy the man who can laugh at such a despicable, dirty trick as this. The scoundrel who has thus imposed on them richly deserves the cow-skin.

DIED.

In Buckfield on the 18th inst. Miss Melissa, daughter of Benjamin Spaulding, Esq. aged 22, after a lingering sickness, which she endured with the most exemplary fortitude. Relying on the all-sufficient atonement of her Redeemer she died with the fullest assurance of a blissful immortality. In the death of Miss Spaulding, her parents are bereft of a kind, dutiful daughter—her brothers of an amiable and affectionate sister—and society of one of its brightest ornaments. A numerous circle of friends and acquaintance deeply deplore her early exit. *Com.*

In Oxford, on the 20 inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of John Rowe, aged 73.

TO FARMERS. WANTED

1500 Yds. Raw Wool FLANNEL. 1000 do. Cotton and Wool do. 1200 do. TOW CLOTH. together with 5 or 600 Pcs. Wool Footings, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

H. G. CARTER, No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, who has constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Aug. 12, 1831. 2m9

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their annual meeting at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 6th of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M.—An address will be delivered in the Meeting-house; the procession will move from the society's room at 12 o'clock M. escorted by a band of music.

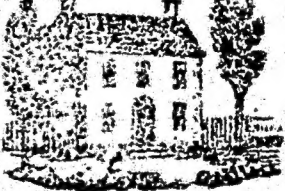
The board of Trustees and Overseers, the Medical Faculty and the officers of Bowdoin College, gentlemen of the profession and others friendly to the cause of scientific knowledge are invited to join the procession.

The Standing Committee of the society will meet at the same place on Monday the 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Per order,

BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g Sec'y. Bath, August 4th, 1831.

The design of the addresses of this society being to bring the public to a more thorough acquaintance with the profession and the relation they stand in to society, and so to enter into the details and technicalities of medical science—it is hoped that all who feel desirous of promoting correct practice and scientific attainments, both male and female, will attend.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!

 THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND. The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand. **WM. PINGREE.** Norway, July 25. 6

ESSEX COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will commence on the 12th of September next, under the instruction of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, From Bowdoin College, Me. Instruction will be given in all the English branches usually taught in public schools, and in the Ancient and Modern Languages. From the high recommendations which Mr. Johnson has produced, the Prudential Committee feel a confidence in recommending the school to their fellow-citizens, and flatter themselves that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

TERMS.—\$2 per quarter for English Studies; and \$2.50 for the Languages. Board in the vicinity in respectable families, \$1 per week.

DAVID DENISON, } Prudential
DAVID HOPKINSON, } Committee.
JASON SHERMAN,
SPENCER CLARKE,
R. W. FREEMAN.
 Guildhall, Vt. July 15, 1831. 6

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S


An Abstract of INFANTRY TACTICS including exercises and manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Rifleman for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War, under the authority of an act of Congress of the 2d of March 1820.

The American Library of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, published by authority of the Boston Society of Useful Knowledge, vol. 1st, containing Judge Story's, Mr. Webster's and Mr. Everett's Lectures before the Mechanics' Institution—Mr Everett's Lecture on the workingmen's party—Lord Chancellor Brougham's Dissertation on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, and his account of Lord Bacon's Novum Organon, part 1st, and the 1st part of Mr. Herschel's Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy. Vol. 2d containing a treatise on Mechanics, by Capt. Henry Kater. V. Pres. R. S. &c. and the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F. R. S. L. & E. &c. Aug. 24

Consumption! Asthma! and Catarrh! IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputtle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

A Farm TO LET.

 IN the town of Paris, on which Daniel Holden now lives, sufficiently Stocked with 6 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, and farming utensils necessary to carry on a farm. For terms inquire of the subscriber on the premises. **DANIEL HOLDEN.** Paris, Aug. 30, 1831. 11

Consumption! Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputtle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

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Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement; they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease; and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 15 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are so effectual specific: they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteria or Yaguar* disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy by retail again. Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9

POETRY.

From a Limerick Paper.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's Hall! what a queer looking place it is!
Keep me from such all the days of my life:
Sure, but I think, what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Never at all to be getting a wife.
See the old Bachelor, gloomy and sad enough,
Placing his tray kettle over the fire,
Soon it tips over—St. Patrick he's mad enough,
(If he were present) to fight with the squire.
Now like a hog, in a mortar-bed wallowing,
(Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough,
Trot! if the bread he could eat without swallowin',
How it would favor his palate you know.
His dishcloth is missing, the pigs are devouring it;
In the pursuit he has battered his shin:
A plate wanted washing, grimalkin is scouring it;
Tunder and turf what a pickle he's in!
Pots, dishes, and pans, such greasy commodities,
Ashes and prater skins kiver the floor;
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities,
Things that had never been neighbors before.
His meal being over, the table left sitting so,
Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can!
But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so,
Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!
Late in the night then he goes to bed shiverin',
Never the bit is the bed made at all;
He creeps like a terrapin under the kiverin',
Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall.

LOVE.

Think you the iron hand of pride
Can break the knot that love hath tied;
No! let the eagle change its plume,
The leaf its hue, the flower its bloom;
But ties around my heart hath won,
That will not, cannot be undone.

Spoken extempore to a lady, &c. being asked
"what the world was like."

The world is a prison in ev'ry respect,
Whose walls are the heaven's sin in common;
The gaoler is sin, and the prisoners are men,
And the fetters are nothing but—WOMEN.

LAWS OF MAINE.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE.

An Additional Act regulating elections.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of each town, and of the Assessors of every plantation in this State, on or before the twentieth day of August annually, to deposit in the office of the town or plantation Clerk, and also to post up in one or more public place or places in the town or plantation, the list of voters, required to be prepared by the first section of an Act entitled "An Act regulating elections," passed on the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one: and the Selectmen of any town and the Assessors of any plantation, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform the duty aforesaid, shall, for each and every such offence, severally forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and for every day they shall so neglect to perform said duty, after the twentieth day of August, and until the election then next ensuing, they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars. And the sum or sums so forfeited, shall be recovered to the use of the town or plantation, in an action of debt in the name of the inhabitants thereof; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of such town or plantation, if he be not one of such delinquent officers, and if he be one of them, then it shall be the duty of one of the Constables of such town or plantation, at the request of any citizens thereof, to cause such action to be commenced and prosecuted to final judgment.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That after said list of voters shall have been prepared, as required by the first section of the Act aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Selectmen of towns or Assessors of plantations to alter said list by adding thereto, or striking therefrom, the name of any person, except at their sessions required to be held by the first and second sections of the act aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of plantations, at their sessions aforesaid, to place on said list the name of any person whom they know to be a legal voter, or who shall be proved to be such, whether he do or do not, personally appear and request the same to be done; Provided, however, That it shall be lawful for Selectmen of towns and Assessors of plantations having less than five thousand inhabitants, to receive evidence of qualifications of voters, and to add their names to said list at any time during the day of election.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Selectmen and Assessors, authorized and required to preside in any meeting of a town or plantation, which shall be convened for the election of Governor, Senators, Representatives in the Legislature of this State, Representatives in Congress, County Treasurer and Register of Deeds, he and they are hereby required to call on the legal voters, in such meeting, directing them to give in their votes, on one list or ballot, for the officer or officers to be chosen, or for so many thereof as the person voting shall determine to vote for, designating on the ballot against the name of each person voted for, the office, to which each is intended to be elected; Provided, however,

That in any town, not classed with another for the choice of a Representative, they may vote for a Representative to the State Legislature, on a separate ballot, if the town shall by vote so determine; and the ballots aforesaid shall be written in the mode usually called writing, or in that denominated printing, on clean white paper; and no ballot which shall be on colored paper of any description, or which shall bear any distinguishing mark or figures besides the names of the persons voted for, and of the officers aforesaid, shall be received by any Selectmen or Assessors, on pain of forfeiting for each offence the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the first section of this Act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever the returns of votes of any town, or plantation, for Governor, Senators, or Representatives, in Congress, shall not be delivered into the office of the Secretary of State at the time required by the Constitution and laws of the State, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to certify the fact to the County Attorney of the County, in which such town or plantation lies, and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney, to ascertain whether such returns were not so delivered by reason of the neglect of the Selectmen, or Assessors, to perform the duties required by law to be by them performed, or by reason of the neglect of the Town Clerk, or plantation Clerk, and to demand of the officer or officers, who shall have neglected to perform his or their duty, the sum, or sums, forfeited by such neglect; and, if the same shall not be paid, then it shall be the duty of the County Attorney to prosecute such delinquent officer or officers, in the manner by law provided; and the sums so forfeited shall be recovered to the use of the State.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That in no case, shall any town or plantation officer incur a penalty, or be made to suffer in damages by reason of his official acts or neglects, unless the same shall be unreasonable, corrupt or willfully oppressive: Provided, however, That the neglect to prepare the list of voters, to deposit it in the Town Clerk's office, or to post it up, as by this act required, and the neglect to call town or plantation meetings for elections, or to cause returns of votes to be delivered into the office of the Secretary of State, as required by the Constitution and Laws of the State, or to make the records by law required, shall be deemed unreasonable, unless the contrary shall be made to appear.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever the original returns of votes of any town or plantation, for Governor, Senators or Representatives in Congress shall in any way be lost or destroyed, it shall be the duty of the Selectmen and Clerk of such town, and of the Assessors and Clerk of such plantation, as soon as such loss or destruction shall be discovered, or as soon after as may be, to cause a copy of the record of the meeting of the town, or plantation, at which such votes were given, to be made, with a certificate upon the same sheet, that the same is a true copy of the record of such meeting, that it truly exhibits the names of all the persons voted for, as Governor, Senators or Representatives in Congress, (as the case may be) and the number of votes given for each person so voted for, at the meeting mentioned in said record, and that the said copy contains all the facts which were stated in the original return of votes lost or destroyed; and the Selectmen and Town Clerk, or the Assessors and plantation Clerk, who were present at such meeting and attested the original return, so lost or destroyed, shall sign said certificate, designating their office against their names, as in the original return, and shall make oath or affirmation, that said copy and certificate are true, before some Justice of the Peace for the County in which they live, who shall make his certificate thereof on the same paper; which copy and certificates shall be sealed up and directed to the Secretary of State, with the nature of the contents written on the outside, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of such town or plantation, to cause the same to be delivered into the office of the Secretary of State, as soon as may be. And any Selectman, Assessor or Clerk, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, in the Court of Common Pleas, or Supreme Judicial Court, to the use of the State; and any Selectman, Assessor or Clerk who shall make a false certificate, in the case aforesaid, and make oath or affirmation, to the truth thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof in the Supreme Judicial Court, suffer all the pains and penalties by law provided against the crime of perjury, and shall, after such conviction, be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State for the term of ten years.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That any person, to whom the returns of votes of any town or plantation, for Governor, Senators or Representatives in Congress shall be entrusted by the Clerk for the

purpose of forwarding them to the office of the Secretary of State, who shall willfully neglect to use all proper means to cause them to be so delivered, within the time required by the Constitution and laws of the State, shall forfeit and pay for such neglect, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered to the use of the State by indictment in the Court of Common Pleas, or Supreme Judicial Court; or upon conviction of said offence in manner aforesaid, such offender may be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than two nor more than six months, at the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, on the first Monday of November, annually, to make a list of the names of the towns and plantations whose returns of votes for Governor or Senators shall not at that time have been received at his office, and as soon as may be, to cause the same to be published in the public newspaper of the printer to the State.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That when towns and plantations are or may be classed for the purpose of choosing a Representative, it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the oldest town in said District, or the Assessors of the oldest plantation, if there be no incorporated town in such District, to notify the Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of Plantations in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting for the purpose of examining copies of the list of votes for Representatives in the manner prescribed in the Constitution; and when thus assembled, the Selectmen and Assessors of towns and plantations, which may be so classed, shall by a majority of votes determine the place for their future meeting in said District to examine copies of lists of voters for a Representative in said District, which place shall continue to be the same annually, until otherwise ordered.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved, March 31, 1831.]

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Gale at Edgarton.—Our correspondent at Edgarton, writes under date of 3d inst.—

Since the memory of man we were never visited with so tremendous gust of wind as this day. It commenced about 12 o'clock M. and lasted about three quarters of an hour. It unroofed one dwelling house, blew down several barns, wooden buildings; blew down many chimneys level with the ridge-pole—one of which fell through the roof of the house. The salt works on Chappaquiddie Point suffered greatly; two sloops were driven from their fasts at the wharf; and went ashore, but were got off same day uninjured.

The wind at its commencement was at S. S. E. but soon veered to the W. The gale was some portion of the time undoubtedly more severe than the Sept. gale of 1815, but the tide being low, did no injury. A plank 25 feet in length and 1-2 inches thick, was blown from 100 to 150 feet and broken. About three miles W. S. W. from the village, oak trees of the circumference of a man's body and perfectly sound, were twisted off, some about 6 feet from the ground, others at a less distance from it. Had the gale continued for hours with equal force the damage would have been very great. Its range does not appear to be very wide, and to have extended but little to the North of us. At Holmes' Hole the gale was not more severe than at many other times."

Boston Patriot.

A WILD MAN.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, from Bath, (N. H.) states that the 2d inst. while travelling five or six miles in the country, he encountered a wild man, in a state of perfect audacity, bronzed by the wind and sun, and leaping about the woods with all the playfulness of an orang outang. When called to, he seemed frightened, and ran off for the space of fifty yards, with a long free step. After shewing himself in the edge of the woods and among the tall bushes, he finally disappeared altogether. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, and his movements indicated the possession of quiet and graceful strength. Subsequently the writer ascertained that he is a lunatic—a harmless, good natured fellow, who has wandered about for years in the woods as naked as he was born. They put clothes on him, but he tears them off and escapes out into the open air, and gambols about among the green trees and the flowery shrubs, picking berries, chasing butterflies and playing bo-peep with the women and children day after day. Yet there is danger to be apprehended—his bodily strength is believed to be prodigious, and it must be so, if we may judge by his stature and the beautiful proportion of his limbs; for symmetry is always a sign of strength. The correspondent adds—"It would be a pity to confine such a happy creature from the free air, the warm sunshine, and the blue sky; but still, should he

come to a knowledge of his own bodily power, neither man nor woman would be safe in his neighborhood.

Salem Gazette.

[Query—Where does he reside in winter. Reader.

We hear that two vessels with 25,000 stands of arms and 48 pieces of cannon, are loading, on account of the Poles. It is said that remonstrances have been made by the Russian Government to the above cargoes. The reply was, our manufacturers could not be prevented from disposing of their articles to whom they pleased.

British Traveller.

A SPECULATION.

Something curious, and worthy attention. FROM the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, N. York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country.

The New York Lottery, Extra class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers—6 drawn ballots. The chief prizes of \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, 20,000, \$10,000, 5,880 &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club. 25 pack's. Whole tickets, 300 300 35 do. halves, 420 210 40 do. quarters, 480 120

Tickets 630 at \$16 \$10,080

100 shares, at \$100 90, 10,080
630 tickets must draw \$4250
100 shares, each \$42 80, 3280.
Deducting \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5-800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in notes or prizes, a regular certificate of each package and combination numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the prize money immediately divided among the shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, will, with each certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. Sylvester begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, whole tickets \$10, halves \$5, quarters \$2.50. All letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER New-York.

N. B.—There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current, published every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months to all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgois,	46
Brevier,	58
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much higher than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	\$250	Imperial No. 1,	\$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d, 1831.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar; remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course is studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUIREMENTS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person, to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$100 at the time of graduation.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

The Observer

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 30.
STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

OXFORD COUNTY.
JOHN TURNER, } SENATORS.
JAMES OSGOOD, }

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HENRY RUST.

REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
ZADOC LONG.

FOR THE SENATE.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
NOAH HINKLEY,
JOSEPH S. JEWETT,
PHINEAS VARNUM,
SILAS BLAKE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.
JONATHAN G. HUNTON,
ELIAKIM SCAMMAN,
TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
DANIEL STEWARD, JR.
MILFORD P. NORTON.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
SYMS GARDNER,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
MOSES SHAW,
WILLIAM McLELLAN.

YORK COUNTY.
JOSEPH PRIME,
HORACE PORTER,
JOHN A. MORRILL.

HANCOCK (Western District.)
JOSEPH L. STEVENS.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON (Middle District.)
JOHN G. DEANE.

DANIEL GOODENOW & THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this article, and who is now before the citizens of this State as a candidate for the office of Governor, is a self-made man. By the force of his native vigor of mind and an untiring industry, he has reached a high degree of eminence in his profession. He is a young man of good moral character and irreproachable in the walks of private life. As a man he is independent in his character. This is proved by the manner in which he has discharged his public duties. In the stormy session of 1830, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then he was tried and not found wanting. Fellow-citizens, why then should you not vote for him?

He is and always has been a democrat of the old (not the new) school; yes, a disciple of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Q. Adams. But it is said, that Mr. Goodenow is the son-in-law of Mr. Holmes. He is, but is he any the worse for that? If Mr. Holmes were a candidate for office, would the Jackson party admit that he would be any the better for being the father-in-law to Mr. Goodenow? We think not.

It is said, he will not be independent. We have proof of his independence, in his political course, especially when Speaker of the House of Representatives. But if he should not be so independent as we might wish, still we should gain by the swap; for Judge Smith is the merest tool, that ever held office.

Lastly the Jackson federalists say he has deserted his principles; and what evidence do they bring? He advocates a judicious tariff for the protection of domestic industry. Ye Jacksonmen, can ye give any evidence that he ever advocated a contrary doctrine?

We are referred to his Report upon the subject of Internal Improvement in the year 1827. Is there a sentence in that Report, which speaks or intimates any thing against a judicious tariff of duties? On the contrary he uses the following language:

"If our income is not then diminished [after the national debt is paid] and we believe that it will not be, and our current expenditure is not increased, and it is thought that it need not be, there will be an annual surplus of about \$10,000,000, which may be apportioned to works of internal improvement or to purposes of public education."

Why would not our income be diminished? Because the duties would be continued. If Mr. Goodenow was opposed to the tariff, there was the fairest opportunity to express such an opinion, but he does not do it. We have not the slightest evidence, that he was ever opposed to the protection of domestic industry, nor that he has changed his views upon the subject of internal improvement.

But who have deserted their principles upon this great question? Is not the tariff a democratic policy? Was not the first general tariff introduced under the democratic Administration of Jefferson? And was it not uniformly opposed by the federalists of Massachusetts and elsewhere? Was not the encouragement of domestic manufactures advocated by Jefferson even in the infancy of our Republic? And did not the federalists raise the cry, of Chinese policy, and contend that his views were calculated to destroy commerce? Did he not, when elected President, clothe himself in American Manufactures? And was he not sneered at for it? Was not the second general tariff enacted during the democratic Administration of James Monroe? And was not the last tariff passed during the Administration of John Q. Adams,

is it not on account of the late tariff, that the farmer in the County of Oxford, has this year sold his wool for one hundred per cent. advance on former prices?

Did not the democrats and the democratic presses, uniformly support, the Administrations and principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and the tariff amongst the rest?

Who then have deserted their principles?—Those democrats, who still continue to support the same system, such as Madison, Adams and Clay, and in our own State Sprague, Holmes, Evans, and Goodenow?

Or those democrats, who have united with James Bridge, Reuel Williams, and the Kennebec Federalists to prostrate the same system of tariff duties, and who with the Eastern Argus have steered before the wind and are now hooting huzzas in support of the cast off doctrine of Federalism?

REASONS why JUDGE SMITH SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

1. He has approved the unjust and wicked Apportionment Resolve, which is very little, if any better than the Rotten-Borough-Representation of Great Britain, and which clearly and unequivocally violates the Constitution.

2. He has approved the "Healing Act," which is unconstitutional and void.

3. He has approved the Resolve appropriating \$3000 for the purpose of making a road in New-Hampshire, which is unconstitutional, and a wanton waste of public money for private purposes.

4. He has approved the Act respecting Colleges, which violates a private contract between Mr. Allen and the Corporation of Bowdoin College, and is therefore unconstitutional.

5. Because he has practiced proscription for opinion's sake with an unsparing hand.

6. Because he has violated his pledge given to the public through the circular of James Bridge & Co. in 1829.

7. Because his appointments have been the most violent political partizans, that could be selected from the Tory party.

8. Because he has deserted the democratic party, and has surrendered himself into the hands of a federal junto, consisting of Reuel Williams, James Bridge, R. P. Dunlap & Co. and has become the mere Register of their decrees.

9. Because he was elected by deceiving the people, inasmuch as his Augusta friends avowed that he was no Jackson man.

10. Because he is not the Governor of the State, but confines his views to a party.

We have frequently heard it remarked among some of the first men of the Republican party, with regret, that they had become almost heartily sick of politics, that their feelings revolted at the idea of again entering the field to wage war with Jacksonism, the supporters of which are so entirely reckless and void of all the qualities of honest politicians. To such we would say they should never weary in well doing. It has now become the duty of every lover of his country and its institutions, to buckle on the armor and go forth and fight manfully until he has subdued the enemies of those principles for which our fathers fought to maintain. None but the thoughtless can view the present state of things without having his feelings excited to indignation. We now behold the President of the U. S. neglecting the grave and lofty affairs of government in regulating the social circle around him, and using his official power to punish those who do not see fit to degrade their wives and daughters by admitting to their parties a lady of doubtful reputation to say the least, and still more threatening to send home a foreign minister of a friendly power, for reason of an imaginary slight to this same lady.

We ask our readers, if they can view this misconception of power—this wicked assumption, without the strongest feelings of humiliation and disgust. And this is not all that should induce us to come forward and use our exertions against the perpetrators of these acts. We have evidence every day not only from his opponents but from his earliest friends that he is totally incapacitated to discharge the duties of the office he holds; and even one of his strongest partizans in 1828 (in Penn.) has now come forward and published to the world that he (who was an editor) sided his election on the ground that he was only to be the nominal President, that Clayton was to be the President in fact.

He has not only exceeded the most apprehensive of his opponents and disappointed many of his most sanguine friends; but he has acted in direct opposition to his own previously declared opinions—viz: In regard to appointing members of Congress to office—in limiting the Presidential term to four years, and here let it not be forgotten he has franked letters written by members of his own household requesting meetings to be called to nominate himself as a candidate for the Presidency, a second term! He has acted inconsistently in regard to internal improvements in declaring opinions in favor of them while a Senator and opposing them as President. And last not least, he has awayed himself in direct opposition to the best interests of the country by his opposition to the American System. And it now remains for the People to approve or disapprove his course, and if we do not very much mistake the character of the Republicans of Maine, they will give a large majority of votes against his supporters at the approaching election.

FIRE.—On Friday, the 19th inst. the dwelling house and wood shed, belonging to Jeremiah Russell Jr. of Hartford, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with part of his furniture, and mechanic's tools of his father. By unremitted exertions the barns were saved from the devouring element. We learn with pleasure that the neighboring inhabitants have raised another frame for a house near the site of the old one. The fire caught from shavings which were set fire to in the door yard.

ATKINSON'S CASSET.—The August number of this work is now received it contains an elegant colored map of Europe, in which the boundaries of Poland, and those of other countries are distinctly marked.—A view of Ragdoll Castle, England.—A view of the Piazza of Congress Hall, Saratoga Spring, N. Y., and Westminster Abbey, London. It has its usual variety of entertaining matter, including an interesting article in relation to the history of Poland.

THE LADY'S BOOK for August is also received. It contains an elegant copperplate engraving of the latest fashions, and sundry wood cuts, with a good variety of valuable matter.

A new paper has been established at Augusta entitled the Augusta Courier, published by Washburn & Jewell.

We have received no accounts from Europe, of importance, since our last.

TOWN CAUCUS.

The Electors of this town are requested to meet at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. on Saturday the 3d of September, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate as Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may then be thought necessary.

Punctual attendance at 3 o'clock P. M. is requested.

IMPORTANT TO ALL SIDES.

It probably will happen at the ensuing election, that many ballots will be printed, on which perhaps there may be engravings—ships—ploughs—eagles—"republican candidates"—"democratic candidates"—"workingmen's candidates." All such characteristics will be improper. The third section of the act regulating elections declares—"that the ballots aforesaid shall be written in the mode usually called writing, or in that denominated printing, on clear white paper; and no ballot which shall be on colored paper of any description, or which shall bear any distinguished mark or figures besides the names of the persons voted for, and the officers aforesaid shall be received by any selectmen or assessors, on pain," &c. &c.

The Sea Serpent has again made his appearance in the harbor of Boothbay. The officers and crew of the Revenue Cutter Detector, we understand by one of them, have had a fair view of him and think his length to be over a 100 feet.—He disappeared before they had an opportunity of pitching battle with his snakish majesty.

The National Republicans of the Middle Senatorial District of Hancock and Washington have nominated JOHN G. DEANE as a candidate for the Senate. This cannot but be satisfactory to both parties, for even one of the most violent partizans of Jackson, last winter, was the prime mover of a resolution giving him half township of land in consideration of the important services he had rendered the State in the Boundary question.

A STAR IN THE WEST.—The Tennessee phalanx is no longer invincible.—It will soon suffer the fate of its prototype—the Macedonian. According to the Washington Telegraph we have elected Thomas D. Arnold (anti-Jackson) by 243 majority over Pryor Lea the late member.

"The same paper says "Mr. Arnold was the author of a violent anti-Jackson pamphlet during the canvass of 1828—and contested Mr. Lea's right to the seat in the last Congress. The part which Mr. Lea took on the impeachment of Judge Peck, provoked the hostility of the Judge and his family; and his brother, who is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, took an active part in the election. Judge Peck, of Missouri, was himself in the district,—and, it is said, took an active part in the canvass against Mr. Lea."

Mr. D. C. Johnson has just published a lithographic sheet, containing the whole chapter of General Jackson's presidential life; showing him in every transformation from the "Greatest and Best" to the "roaring lion," and ending with a foot race in which he comes near beating a Clay-looking Kentuckian, but unfortunately gets entangled in a lady's inexpressibles which overthrows him.

"Wonders will never cease."—A great, (it can be hardly be called natural) CURIOSITY, may be seen on application at our office—a number of the Argus containing a full and—strange to tell—a fair account of the Kentucky election; as given in the Journal of Commerce. As an occurrence of this kind is seldom, if ever heard of, it certainly deserves the attention of the admirers of all curiosities, especially of such as are of a political description. It must astonish all who are acquainted with the course that has been, and is still pursued by that paper. It surely deserves at least a passing notice, coming, as it does, from a source from which political truth, when connected with party interests, seldom comes.—It would be too much, however, to expect that the Argus should abandon at once, its established practice of deceiving its readers, by ceasing to cant about "federalism! federalism!"—O—l—d Portland Gazette, &c.

Kentucky sends twelve Representatives to Congress. In 1829 of these twelve, ten were Jacksonians, and two for Clay—Messrs. Clark and Letcher.—Previous to the termination of the first session of Congress, after their election, one of the Jackson men, Mr. Chilton, abandoned Jacksonism. During the last session, another Jackson man, Mr. Kincaid, quit their ranks, which left eight friends of Jackson in Congress on the 4th of March, 1831, and four Clay men.—Our readers will in a few days, be able to count the changes made by the People.—lb.

Some unprincipled rascal not long since sent a communication to the Editors of the Maine Free Press, informing them that the Gorham Lodge had given up its charter and was dissolved; that its members had agreed to divide its funds amounting to 2,700 dollars, and devote a large part to the cause of Anti-Masonry &c.; signed by Obed Gammon, late Master, William Newcomb, Secretary. It appears that the whole affair was a hoax and the two men named are town paupers. The Editor of the Lincoln Intelligencer tells the story with great glee, but we do not envy the man who can laugh at such a despicable, dirty trick as this. The scoundrel who has thus imposed on them richly deserves the cow-skin.

DIED.

In Buckfield on the 18th inst. Miss Melissa, daughter of Benjamin Spaulding, Esq. aged 22, after a lingering sickness, which she endured with the most exemplary fortitude. Relying on the all-sufficient atonement of her Redeemer she died with the fullest assurance of a blissful immortality. In the death of Miss Spaulding, her parents are bereft of a kind, dutiful daughter—her brothers of an amiable and affectionate sister—and society of one of its brightest ornaments. A numerous circle of friends and acquaintance deeply deplore her early exit.

In Oxford, on the 20 inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of John Rowe, aged 73.

TO FARMERS.
WANTED

1500 Yds. Raw Wool FLANNEL.
1000 do. Cotton and Wool do.
1000 do. TOW CLOTH.
together with 5 or 600 Pcs. Wool Puttings, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to
H. G. CARTER,
No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland,
who has constantly on hand every description of

**Fancy and Staple
Dry Goods.**
Aug. 12, 1831. 2m9

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE.

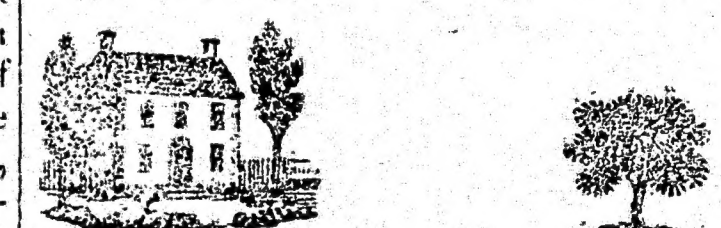
Will hold their annual meeting at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 6th of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M.—An address will be delivered in the Meeting-house; the procession will move from the society's room at 12 o'clock M. escorted by a band of music.

The board of Trustees and Overseers, the Medical Faculty and the officers of Bowdoin College, gentlemen of the profession and others friendly to the cause of scientific knowledge are invited to join the procession.

The Standing Committee of the society will meet at the same place on Monday the 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Per order,
BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g. Sec'y.
Bath, August 4th, 1831.

The design of the addresses of this society being to bring the public to a more thorough acquaintance with the profession and the relation they stand in to society, and not to enter into the details and technicalities of medical science—it is hoped that all who feel desirous of promoting correct practice and scientific attainments, both male and female, will attend.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!



THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.—The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.
Norway, July 25. 6

ESSEX COUNTY
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will commence on the 12th of September next, under the instruction of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON from Bowdoin College, Me. Instruction will be given in all the English branches usually taught in public schools, and in the Ancient and Modern Languages.

From the high recommendations which Mr. Johnson has produced, the Prudential Committee feel a confidence in recommending the school to their fellow-citizens, and flatter themselves that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

TERMS.—\$2 per quarter for English Studies; and \$2.50 for the Languages.
Board in the vicinity in respectable families, \$1 per week.

DAVID DENISON,
DAVID HOPKINSON, } Prudential
JASON SHERMAN, } Committee.
SPENCER CLARKE,
R. W. FREEMAN.
Guildhall, Vt. July 15, 1831. 6

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

An Abstract of INFANTRY TACTICS including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War, under the authority of an act of Congress of the 2d of March 1820.

The American Library of Useful Knowledge, published by authority of the Boston Society of Useful Knowledge, vol. 1st, containing Judge Story's, Mr. Webster's and Mr. Everett's Lectures before the Mechanics' Institution—Mr. Everett's Lecture on the workingmen's party—Lord Chancellor Brougham's Dissertation on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, and his account of Lord Bacon's Novum Organon, part 1st, and the 1st part of Mr. Herschell's Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy. Vol. 2d containing a treatise on Mechanics, by Capt. Henry Kater. V. Pres. R. S. &c. and the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F. R. S. L. & E. &c.
Aug. 24

A Farm

TO LET.

In the town of Paris, on which Daniel Holden now lives, sufficiently Stocked

with 6 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, and farming utensils necessary to carry on a farm. For terms inquire of the subscriber on the premises. **DANIEL HOLDEN.**
Paris, Aug. 30, 1831. 11

Consumption!
Asthma! and Catarrh!

In that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be repaid by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputtle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.
This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement; they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease; and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 15 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the **Aromatic Pills**, originally prescribed and compounded by **DR. RELFE**. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific: they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the direct instructions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits; and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Pappuric* disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, **T. KIDDER**, immediate successor to the late **DR. W. T. CONWAY**. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by **ASA BARTON**, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Large discount to those who buy by retail again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9